

HYLAN BOARD DEFIES MILLER BY BLOCKING SUBWAY JOBS AGAIN

Ten Fourteenth Street Con-
tracts Sent Back for
Readvertising.

COMMISSION TO COMPLY

Mayor to Be Met on His
Own Ground to Bring
Absolute Showdown.

CAR RIDERS IN PROTEST

At City Hall Hearing They Are
Told That Transit Ring Is
Not to Be Trusted.

The Hyman Board of Estimate yesterday rebuffed the Transit Commission and defied Gov. Miller, who has intimated he may have to take drastic action if the Mayor and his colleagues continue to obstruct the work of the commission.

Unanimously the board voted to send back to the commission the ten "emergency" contracts, the delay on which is holding up the completion of the Fourteenth street-Eastern District subway, with the request that they be readvertised. The commission had asked the board to reconsider its previous rejection of them because of the pressing need for materials and the additional time it would take to readvertise.

These have been the bone of contention between the commission and the board recently, and it was of them Gov. Miller spoke particularly in his recent speech before the Fifth Avenue Association.

The Transit Commission will accept the challenge by readvertising the contracts immediately and sending them back to the Board of Estimate as let under current prices. Then will come the test of whether the Mayor and other members of the board were sincere in their reasons for not putting through the old contracts.

Cost of \$2,000 a Day Continues.

The board contended that the contracts were let last year under prices conditions less favorable than now and that money could be saved by readvertising. Chairman McAneny of the Transit Commission told the attitude that the delay in readvertising, which might be as much as sixty days, would cost the city more than would be saved, as \$2,000 a day interest runs against the city for each day of delay until the road is in operation.

While no member of the commission was prepared to make an authoritative statement, persons in close touch with them said they were prepared to meet the Board of Estimate on its own ground and test the sincerity of that body in its refusal to let the contracts.

The general belief in municipal circles last night was that Mayor Hyman and the members of the board who followed his lead would approve the contracts after reconsidering that they would no longer dare to hold out. Comptroller Craig, however, declared flatly he would vote against approval of the new contracts even if the prices were lower, since to yield would be an admission by the Board of Estimate that the Transit Commission was not to blame for all the trouble.

The board of estimate put over until the regular Friday meeting consideration of the two contracts for the completion of the Ludlow avenue branch of the Eastern Parkway subway—\$97,444 for track installation in the yard and \$9,045 for a signal tower.

"Traction Rings" Denounced.

Mayor Hyman and Comptroller Craig controlled the meeting when the committee of the whole of the Board of Estimate gathered to consider the request of the Transit Commission that they approve the twelve contracts. Through-out the discussion the first two contracts of the commission and talked of political propaganda and traction rings. Several times the Mayor permitted his wrath to bubble over and he stood up to better to express himself. At one time he shouted:

"It's the same old game. If we were to approve these contracts as they stand, they would be out to have us indicted within twenty-four hours. You don't know how far this gang will go. I am glad we have a good District Attorney here. He may get some of these fellows some day."

The Comptroller, who at this point seemed to calm the Mayor, said with a chuckle:

"The Governor may remove all of us before the District Attorney can do anything."

Brooklyn Folk Ask for Service.

Liner Goes 1,500 Miles to Take on Injured Man

PLYMOUTH, England, April 24 (Associated Press).—The United States Line steamship America, which arrived here to-day, went 1,500 miles out of her course to render medical aid to a gravely injured man on the United States Shipping Board steamship New England, en route to the United States, and transferred him to the America after a thrilling battle with a mountainous sea.

The injured man was second engineer Boyd B. O'Neal of Baltimore, who suffered seventeen abdominal wounds and had one leg nearly blown off in an explosion in the engine room. Chief Officer Green of the America, with the ship's surgeon and a volunteer crew, embarked on a lifeboat and transferred O'Neal to the America after a fierce battle on stormy seas.

'STIFFEN UP FORCE' IS ENLIGHT'S ORDER

Lowered Morale Indicated as
Commissioner Charges Lax-
ity All Along Line.

CRIME CASES REDUCED

Banton Reports 102 Less Than
Last Week—Police Renew
Drills for Parade.

Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright issued an order last night to the rank and file of the force, in which he declared that many patrolmen are becoming indifferent; that discipline is weakening, and that the number of men up on charges is constantly growing.

"There must be a general stiffening up of the department," said the Commissioner. "One hundred per cent efficiency is demanded and will be obtained."

The order called the attention of the policemen to the fact that many patrolmen and even sergeants and lieutenants are reporting to trial rooms either as witnesses or under charges "in unclean and untidy uniforms," frequently unshaven and presenting an entirely improper appearance. The Commissioner complains also that patrolmen, sergeants and lieutenants are presenting themselves before him for advancement in uniforms which should have been commended and presenting an appearance which does not give the department a good name.

The tone of the order indicates a general lowering of morale all along the line. The Commissioner calls upon the commanding officers of the precincts to enforce discipline, and declares that he will hold them responsible for the enforcement of the departmental rules of discipline.

The Commissioner, in taking up the increasing number of men on trial for trivial offenses, says there are many complaints of men absent from their posts and loafing in lunch rooms and lunch wagons, of being late for reserve duty or roll call, and of generally conducting themselves in a manner which reflects on the credit of themselves or the department.

So many criminals are lying low as the result of the court convictions and drive of the Commissioner that the police felt safe in resuming yesterday drills for the parade, suspended recently by order of Commissioner Enright. Only seven arrests were made in the city yesterday, four in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn. This is the lowest number for a twenty-four hour period for several years.

When the criminal courts of New York county opened yesterday there were 254 cases of crimes of violence, 102 fewer than a week ago. District Attorney Banton pointed to this difference as the result of his efforts to speed up trials. He said the moral effect already was shown in a decrease in crime.

"I believe there will be no return of the so-called crime wave," he added. "Hereafter I believe crime in this city will be subnormal. I believe the number of crimes can be kept very low."

The Commissioner, in taking up the increasing number of men on trial for trivial offenses, says there are many complaints of men absent from their posts and loafing in lunch rooms and lunch wagons, of being late for reserve duty or roll call, and of generally conducting themselves in a manner which reflects on the credit of themselves or the department.

So many criminals are lying low as the result of the court convictions and drive of the Commissioner that the police felt safe in resuming yesterday drills for the parade, suspended recently by order of Commissioner Enright. Only seven arrests were made in the city yesterday, four in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn. This is the lowest number for a twenty-four hour period for several years.

When the criminal courts of New York county opened yesterday there were 254 cases of crimes of violence, 102 fewer than a week ago. District Attorney Banton pointed to this difference as the result of his efforts to speed up trials. He said the moral effect already was shown in a decrease in crime.

"I believe there will be no return of the so-called crime wave," he added. "Hereafter I believe crime in this city will be subnormal. I believe the number of crimes can be kept very low."

SHIP BOARD DIRECTS RATE WAR AND WILL BATTLE IN ALL SEAS

Orders Cuts in Rio Trade to
Beat Lamport & Holt
British Line.

LASKER IS DETERMINED

Says He Faces Great Test of
Whether Our Marine Is
to Stay on Ocean.

RETALIATION EXPECTED

Competitors of Munson Oil
Burners Likely to Combat
American Bid for Business.

The South American passenger rate war between the Lamport & Holt Line, which flies the British flag, and the Munson Line, which runs under the Stars and Stripes, will be directed hereafter from Washington, so far as it affects the action of the Munson Line, which operates four swift oil burners of the Shipping Board.

Chairman Lasker announced yesterday a further reduction of rates varying from \$10 to \$20 on one way trips to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires and a carving of \$50 from the recent cut of the Lamport & Holt round trip to Rio of \$500, effective July 1.

The Lamport & Holt ships have had practically a monopoly of first class passenger service between New York and the chief South American Atlantic ports for many years, and shipping folk have known for some time that the invasion of the Munson Line had seriously affected the income of the older line's ships.

Rate Cut "Unfriendly."

Chairman Lasker issued a veritable battle blast against the "British flag" line, declaring that the Shipping Board took its action "as nothing but an unfriendly one intended to cripple the American merchant marine and its establishment of the first high class service under the American flag between North and South America." He continued:

"The whole action in cutting the rates without conference with us when we admit they should have been adjusted, where we have been working so friendly, could only be interpreted as a declaration of war in this trade."

"The basis of the reason for this cutting is their claim that their ships are inferior, but the working out of the rates would be that British flag ships would carry the trade and the dream of the United States for an American flag line between North and South America which we now have represented by such wonderful ships would be made unprofitable and discouraging."

"In the month of June, we understand, Lamport & Holt are withdrawing their ships entirely for the one month and putting them in the transatlantic trade—only they run two ships a month. Thus if we at all meet their rate they will put the burden of loss on us while they are profitably running their ships in the North Atlantic."

Fight May Be Worldwide.

Chairman Lasker paid tribute to the four swift oil burners, the Pan-America, Southern Cross, American Legion and Western World, in the South American trade, and continued:

"The Shipping Board believes that this fight may be a test in all the oceans as to whether America is to continue expanding its merchant marine and maintaining its fleet at every point for its length of time as we are meeting this one."

Mr. Lasker deplored the fight and said the Shipping Board did not seek it; that it was in friendly relations with Lamport & Holt and wanted to keep in friendly relations with the privately owned ships of every flag. He went on:

"The Shipping Board not only meets Lamport & Holt's rates that they make on their inferior ships but announces rates effective at once of \$25 to Rio de Janeiro, \$345 to Montevideo and \$360 to Buenos Aires. The round trip rate at present is approximately \$600. Of course, it was always contemplated that a lower round trip rate would be made beginning in July because of the exposition in Rio. Lamport & Holt announce for their inferior ships a round trip rate of \$500 beginning July 1. Beginning that date the Shipping Board on its magnificent ships announces a round trip rate of \$450."

Lasker hopes for results.

MILLIONS IN FINES LEVIED ON LARGE CORPORATIONS FOR FEDERAL TAX FRAUDS

One Concern Penalized \$1,000,000 for Willful Evasion
—Another Pays \$500,000 Fine, Besides \$1,100,000
in Tax Arrears—Some Companies Which
Evaded Payments Now Are Bankrupt.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., April 24.

Some of the largest corporations of the United States willfully have evaded payment of profits taxes. In the case of one well known corporation the Government has levied and collected a penalty amounting to \$500,000, and besides has collected about \$1,100,000 in taxes which the concern had sought to withhold in making its return.

Other frauds of similar magnitude have been uncovered in recent weeks. Treasury officials said to-day. The disclosures are the result of final action on audits of books of companies under investigation. In a large number of cases the penalties have ranged from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

One case brought to the attention of revenue officials was that of a concern which had underestimated its liability by several million dollars. A rare case cited by officials was that of a corporation in which the Government imposed a penalty of \$1,000,000, but this instance was exceptional and was brought to a close only after long litigation, with the contestants maintaining that they had not received the benefit of deductions which they claimed the law allowed.

The Treasury Department refused to divulge names or other details relating to the frauds unearthed by revenue inspectors on the ground that to do so would violate the revenue laws, which clothes such information with secrecy. But generally it was said that the Government is turning up large sums in revenue which it did not expect to get by the special drive revenue agents are making to fix responsibility for low tax payments in the cases of many large concerns.

Cases were brought to light of companies which made large profits during the war and which owe the Government larger sums than were paid but are practically bankrupt. Several such cases were brought to Secretary Mellon's attention. One company's assets if sold would not pay the taxes held by the Government to be due for a previous year, and the company will go into the hands of a receiver. The company's property may be sold for what it will bring, the proceeds to be applied to the tax debt.

GERALDINE FARRAR TO BE BELASCO STAR

Will Bring Talent to Speaking
Stage at Close of Concert
Contracts.

FIRST PLAY SELECTED

Association Long Planned
Hinted in Her Farewell
as Lyric Star.

Miss Geraldine Farrar, who sang her farewell in opera Saturday in the Metropolitan amid tears and cheers will become a dramatic star under the direction of David Belasco. Her farewell in "Zaza," which was attended with scenes of enthusiasm and sentiment seldom witnessed on the stage was her final appearance in opera for all time. At the end of her concert season in which she will appear in all the principal cities of the country, Miss Farrar will bring her unusual acting talent to the theater.

During Saturday's performance in a speech of farewell taking Miss Farrar hinted at the possibilities of an association with Mr. Belasco. Indicating the manager who was in the audience she said they had a secret which might be known later on. To that cryptic statement she would add nothing nor would Mr. Belasco, but from a friend of the singer yesterday Mr. Belasco and Mr. Farrar obtained an authoritative statement outlining the theatrical plans of greatest interest which she and the manager have discussed.

Miss Farrar and Mr. Belasco have discussed the possibilities of her appearing in a play under his management for several years. It is well known that the manager coached her for her operatic appearances in "Madama Butterfly" and "Zaza," both of which she produced as plays. Her success, deduced as plays, was a triumph. Much of her success in these roles she attributes to the skillful direction of this master, who it is known regarded her even greater as an actress than as a singer.

Her friends thought on Saturday she might have referred to a report which gained circulation during the run of the "Red-Headed Boy" that it might be as a lyric star in an operatic version of that play in which she would appear under the direction of Mr. Belasco. While the drama was running in the Belasco Theater Miss Farrar was a frequent spectator and it was generally known that negotiations were started with Glacom Puccini to write the music for an opera based on the story of the little Chinese girl who sacrificed her love for duty to her father and country. But for some reason the Italian composer did not accept the proposition and so far as is known no opera based on the play has been made.

It is known Mr. Belasco has for Miss Farrar when she is at liberty to join him in a play by a famous author with a strong emotional acting role for the star and others of hardly less importance. There will be a large cast, and needless to say, the production will be most elaborate and artistic. No hint has come to the closest friends of Miss Farrar as to the story of the play or the character of the roles.

Miss Farrar will come to the stage with enormous prestige in opera gained here and abroad, youth and beauty and a fine facility for getting her personality

Continued on Page Four.

American Divorces in France Likely to Be More Difficult

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, April 24.

For several days a newspaper has been carrying dispatches purporting to show that henceforward French judges do not intend to consider any applications for divorce by American or English unless they have resided here at least two years. The New York Herald of Paris is informed to-night that this is absolutely impossible under the French law, which provides equal jurisdiction over French residents and foreigners, if the latter are willing to

POINCARÉ DECLARES FRANCE ALONE WILL FORCE REPARATIONS

Ready to Act Should Allies
Refuse to Join With
Her, He Says.

NEW GERMAN MENACE

Premier Points to Peril in
Soviet Treaty and Need
for Security.

VERSAILLES PACT FIRST

Notice Served Delegation May
Quit Genoa If Arms Issue
Is Brought Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, April 24.

Premier Poincaré in a speech to his constituents at Bar-le-Duc to-day said that France would not relinquish her right to maintain her security as well as that of Poland, acting independently should the Allies refuse to join with her. He referred to certain intimations at the Genoa conference regarding French militarism threatening to disrupt the Anglo-French Entente and declared that such suggestions would not be permitted to interfere either with France's collection of reparations payments due her under the Versailles treaty, or with the refusal of the French to permit discussion, even indirectly, of armament and reparation at the Genoa conference.

Should Mr. Lloyd George attempt to bring up the latter point, even by a proposal of a ten year truce, it is evident the French will not fall into line, as the approach of May 31, when Germany must say yes or no to the French demands for the last time, provides a serious conflict, in M. Poincaré's eyes, with the British Premier's cherished pacification scheme.

France's Position Explained.

The Government's thesis, as developed by M. Poincaré, may be summed up thus:

First—France has no intention of annexing any territory. But the Treaty of Versailles, after crippling French finances by deciding that war costs shall remain charged to the respective nations, provided that the enemy must pay for damages to property and persons and that Germany be definitely disarmed. If these clauses had been carried out, said M. Poincaré, France would have declared herself satisfied; and all she asks to-day is the complete execution of the treaty.

Second—Although he considers the whole future of France and even of Europe depends upon that achievement, M. Poincaré declared he did not want to precipitate, but perseveringly and methodically always toward the same end. As far as that danger date, May 31, is concerned, if Germany resists and the Reparations Commission so notifies the allied nations, each nation respectively may take the action it deems necessary, and such action cannot be considered a casus belli by Germany.

"We ardently desire, on this capital occasion," said M. Poincaré, "the assistance of our allies, but we shall defend the French clause in full independence, and we shall not relinquish any weapons given to us in the treaty."

Third—For the first time since the storm burst over the signing of the Russo-German accord the French Government showed its fear of a Russo-German military alliance in declaring that the French could not consider disarming at a time "when the French Government is engaged in the Pan-Germanist struggle for the restoration of the Polish territory wrested from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles."

In addition to a strong army, M. Poincaré insists upon the perpetuation of conscription in Germany, not only in so far as munitions are concerned but also for airplane manufacture and armament.

Fourth—The Rapallo (Russo-German) treaty already has compromised the equilibrium of Europe so that only simple economic formulae or international financiering can restore it. Therefore if the French theses on reparation and disarmament cannot prevail at Genoa, said the Premier, "we shall regret not being able to continue collaboration in the conference whose success we have sought to assure."

Final Warning to Germany.

The afternoon papers carried M. Poincaré's speech in full, and it caused no little sensation on the boulevards and in business houses, where the speech was taken as a final warning to Germany. The extremists have done their worst. Premier Poincaré's speech was heard on all sides, but, strangely enough, without any adverse comment by the public. In fact, the spirit of the public has gone back to the early days of the war, when they were aroused over the reports of Belgian atrocities in the approach on Paris. All classes, even professional anti-Government politicians, are beginning to take the position that rather than delay the settlement of the long war any longer, it would be better to try France's real force as a bill collector.

It is understood that until Saturday

Secret Treaty the Work of Lenin and Von Hintze

IGA, April 24 (Associated Press).—The Russo-German treaty, which started the Genoa economic conference, was agreed upon in Moscow after secret negotiations between Premier Lenin himself and Admiral Paul von Hintze, one of the leading diplomats of former Emperor William II. Von Hintze, who acquired fame through his diplomatic activities in Mexico and China during the war, went to Moscow in cognito a month ago, it was said, and conducted his negotiations with Lenin so secretly that even Dr. August Bernhard Wiedenfeld, Germany's official representative, knew little of the negotiations. Von Hintze, it is said, probably will be the German Ambassador to Russia.

EVERY WHEEL STOPS IN SOUTH IRELAND

Business Completely Sus-
pended for Day in Protest
Against Militarism.

LABOR MEETINGS HELD

Demonstration Considered to
Show Where Strength of
Country Lies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Dublin, April 24.

The most thorough nationalist movement Ireland perhaps has known materialized to-day in the one working day general strike, completely tying up all business, cutting off Ireland from the rest of the world. It ended at 9 o'clock to-night as an eloquent, some say a convincing, argument against militarism. There was no disturbance, no outrage; but the various political leaders were shown clearly where the real strength of the country lies. Business came to a dead halt, particularly in the south, where every wheel ceased turning as a protest against the factional strife that has been maintained since Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith signed the treaty.

Although the strike was directed against the leaders of all factions, it resolved itself, in the opinion of Dublinites, into a protest against the De Valera extremists; and while the provisional Government officials played a passive part, it is agreed to-night that they have won a signal victory.

For the strike was a plea for law and order, which both Mr. Collins, as head of the Provisional Government, and Mr. Griffith, as head of the National Assembly, the Dail Eireann, have been preaching. The strikers drove home their argument with tremendous force.

Secessionists Weakened.

The secessionists of the Irish Republican army said they were not interested in to-day's action. Commander Rory O'Connor told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that their executive had been reorganizing the army and expected to initiate a new program about the end of the week. He reiterated that he planned no attack upon the regulars unless first attacked. But the feeling is that the secessionists are greatly weakened, because the unanimity of the demonstration for peace showed that the Government, and not the very conflict they are attempting to promote.

To-day is the sixth anniversary of the Easter rising, which inaugurated the country's struggle for freedom. Labor rose up in protest against the "growth of the idea that military forces may take command of the civil life of the nation," and the responsibility to the people, that military men may commit acts of violence against civilians and be immune to prosecution and punishment, and that the possession of arms is the sole title to political authority."

From dawn until 9 o'clock to-night normal community life ceased. There were no telephones, no telegraph or cable and no promenade or transport in operation. It was the third time that Irish labor had called a general strike to give the strongest impression of the whole country's opinion on a great popular issue.

On April 21, 1915, it protested against English conscription, and succeeded. Next, in April, 1920, it demanded that the British Government release 19 nationalist hunger strikers from Mountjoy prison. Labor struck until the prisoners were released, and won the second day. To-night labor took its stand against its leaders say it has shown that the country can do nothing which labor does not endorse.

Even Newspapers Stop.

Save for gatherings held to emphasize the purpose of the strike, people straggled about aimlessly. Trams, jacks, movies and restaurants were idle or closed, and no newspapers were published. A huge mass meeting was held at noon in Dublin, speakers asserting from three platforms labor's demand that the country be allowed to resurrect industry peacefully.

Eamon de Valera addressed a large meeting to commemorate the men who died in the Easter rising in 1916. A large crowd assembled, but were not visibly moved by his speech.

The labor speakers generally endeavored to hit both sides of the question. The John Bull members of the Labor party, said the only thing lacking to make the day a decisive success was the presence of a couple of thousand men of each term, but promising they wouldn't shoot at each other, but save their strength for the common enemy. He said what must be guarded against was counter revolution, giving an index of labor's attitude.

The most amusing feature of the day was a poster widely distributed this morning, proclaiming the Workers' Republic. For a time great interest was aroused, but it soon developed that it was another Irish practical joke. The poster proved to be a positive fake. Mr. Johnson said he knew nothing about

LOYD GEORGE LAYS PLANS FOR GENOA TO GRANT RUSSIAN PLEA

Frames Political Move to
Secure Its Acceptance
by France.

AT WORK ON BARTHO

Soviet's Plea for Recognition Asks Also far
Huge Loan.

PROBLEM IN GUARANTIES

Bolshevik Want War Debts
Cancelled—Better Franco-
British Feeling Seen.

By JOHN MUIR STUART.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Genoa, April 24.—Premier Lloyd George is understood to have taken the position that it is better politics for him to go home with the result he had contemplated. Hence, a luncheon conference to-day is construed as the first of his efforts so to frame the details of the arrangement as to make for France's acceptance of the practical politics of M. Barthou and Premier Poincaré.

Lord Birkenhead at the luncheon stressed the importance to America, as well as to Great Britain, of revived European markets, insisting that America would cooperate if Europe once showed the signs of such a revival.

The Russians to-day submitted to the political subcommittee a formal demand for de jure recognition and a large loan. The amount of the latter was said to be \$2,000,000,000. It is this fact that Lord Birkenhead is believed to have referred to when he said there was cause for optimism because the Russians realized that the thirty-four nations here had more to give than Russia had.

The Russians as much as admitted this to-day in stressing the contention that it was useless for them to return to Russia empty handed—to a country in a hopelessly impoverished condition.

The allied experts refuse absolutely anything like a bank loan, but are willing to make some specific allotments in cash for specific purposes, such as reconstruction and railways, to the amount of \$500,000,000.

Want War Debts Wiped Out.

The question of Russia's debts also was touched on, the Moscow delegates advocating eliminating the war debts and cancellation of the interest on pre-war debts.

The Russians grouped the purposes of the proposed loan under the general heads of railways, agriculture and industry, but much remains to be threshed out as to how such a loan shall be controlled. There is some disposition in British quarters to allow the Russians to develop oil for themselves, for instance, but no means have yet been devised to assure that the money furnished shall be spent in oil development.

The Russians hope the loan will be taken up by all countries save those now in occupation of Russian territory—Rumania in Bessarabia and Japan in Siberia. Japan, incidentally, is understood to be lined up strongly with the French against land disarmament. But the entire weight of the British, Italian and other delegations seems to be thrown to-night toward a demonstration which will make acceptance of the Russian demands practical politics.

Birkenhead Optimistic.

Definite disarmament plans and definite details of what Russia wants of the Allies were discussed for the first time to-day. After the luncheon given by Prime Minister Lloyd George, at which Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation, was a guest, Viscount Birkenhead told the newspaper correspondent there were "grounds for optimism." His statement obviously was made to prepare the way for the recognition of the Russian Government. His profession of optimism was coupled with the warning that "public opinion in Europe is growing impatient against those who would obstruct a political as well as an economical settlement."

Lord Birkenhead put two or three phrases—instead of the British Premier's ten—as the time during which "the minds of the people of Europe must be relieved of the fear of recurring hostilities," but later denied to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that this signified any important change in the program.

It is understood that the Barthou-Lloyd George luncheon was productive of a better understanding, though Mr. Lloyd George is believed to have intimated that he will yield no more to the French point of view.

The Russians to-night submitted de-

Continued on Page Seven.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants.
Advertising will be found on Page 8-Ad.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.